

## Tomorrow Only==

50 dozen full-size double-bed pillows, filled with hot-air-purified feathers, and covered with genuine "Conquest" feather-proof ticking. Worth 75 cents. Tomorrow

59c each.

# Fifteen thousand skirt patterns, sold regularly at \$1.00, . . . . . 25c.

A nery deal==involving a jobber's entire stock==that will set the whole town talking at our daring! One of the most sensational purchases yet recorded. Sale starts tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Again it has been left for us to do the unusual thing. This time we have purchased an enormous quantity of skirt patterns—made of taffeta moreen—and they go on sale tomorrow morning at a price that should send every woman in the city here. They are famous "Nubian" fast black, with fancy colored border—and each pattern is full 5 yards in length. To get them to retail at this low price we had to contract for the jobber's entire stock. But we never hesitated. FIFTEEN THOUSAND WERE BOUGHT AT ONE CLIP. Our large outlet makes it possible for us to dispose of this immense quantity—because no woman can possibly resist the offering. There are no restrictions as to quantity—you may buy as many as you like—one pattern or a dozen. Certainly shrewd buyers won't need any urging to lay in a full supply. Small retail dealers will be supplied at same price as our customers. These skirt patterns were positively intended to sell at \$1. The selling will be fast and furious at 25 cents—beginning tomorrow morning promptly at 9 o'clock.

## Domestics at lowest prices.

We're always least for domestics—but tomorrow's special prices reach the lowest level yet known. They are below all possible competition.

200 pieces of yard-wide percales, the best 12-12, grades combined, including "Sea Island" and "Harmony," etc. myriad of the choicest styles and best colorings. Monday, in stead of 12-12—will ask only. . . . . 10c  
50 pieces of yard-wide cambrics, a grade better than Lonsdale—worth 12-12—yard. Special price tomorrow only. . . . . 8c  
2 cases of 9-quarter bleached sheeting—good satisfactory quality—the equal of "Mohawk"—regular 22-12 value for. . . . . 17c  
15 pieces of plain black sateen, fine henrietta finish—and sold regularly at 12-12—a yard—will be specially priced for one day 8c  
200 pieces of 18-inch stair oil-cloth, in a good assortment of patterns—regular 10c value for. . . . . 6c  
Double-width fancy feather-proof ticking—which sells regularly at 18c a yard—goes on sale tomorrow at. . . . . 14c  
46 by 26 hemstitched pillow cases—with deep hems—they're worth 15c today, and the market is advancing. Special tomorrow. . . . . 11c  
\$1 by 50 ready-made sheets—made of muslin equal to "Mohawk"—hemmed, torn, and ironed. Special. . . . . 49c  
\$1 by 80 unbleached sheets—with good-size hems—will be offered tomorrow at the special price. . . . . 32c

## Notions at lowest prices yet named.

25c ladies' side and round silk garters. . . . . 16c pair.  
35c genuine steel scissors, with our guarantee stamped on each pair. Special for Monday. . . . . 25c  
3c Smith's best needles. 2-2-4c pair.  
12c 12c safety pins. All colors. . . . . 7-3-4c  
15c double button dress shields. . . . . 5c pair.  
5c linen tape measures. . . . . 3c  
5c and 5c feather-stitched braids. 3c piece.  
24-yard pieces white willow tape. . . . . 5-3-4c

## Spring upholstery and bedwear.

25 pieces of strictly all-linen furniture coverings, in a good assortment of the new season's most effective patterns. Regular price, 12-12 cents a yard. Special tomorrow. . . . . 35c  
A fresh lot of beautiful art silk-linens, full yard wide—in a wide range of new spring colorings and effects—regular price, 12-12 cents a yard—special tomorrow. . . . . 8c  
A case of full-size double-bed white crocheted spreads, in a good assortment of Marseilles patterns—pearl hemmed, ready for use. Worth 95c—special for tomorrow only. . . . . 59c  
Slip binding, to match the above furniture linens—in all colors—offered as a special just for tomorrow, per yard, at. . . . . 1c  
Genuine Yale-Holland window shades—mounted on strong, perfect-effective spring rollers—in all the new colors. Regular price, 35c—special tomorrow. . . . . 23c  
20 dozen spring-weight double-bed comforters—filled with pure white cotton and covered with fine art silk-linens. Regular \$2 value. Special tomorrow. . . . . \$1.25

## Unusual shoe offerings.

A newly arrived line of ladies' fine grade velvet and nubian kidskin shoes, in black and tan and button and lace styles, representing the newest and most exclusive styles of the season—which no store can equal under \$3—for. . . . . \$1.95  
Also the latest 12-inch bicycle boots. . . . . 97c  
200 pairs of ladies' Oxfords, shoes and slippers—in the season's newest and dressiest styles and smartest shapes. Values selling regularly at \$2—for. . . . . 97c

## \$1 muslin undergarments, 59c.

We have assembled surpassing values in cotton underwear for tomorrow's selling. A big lot of gowns, drawers, skirts, chemises, and corset covers, all handsomely trimmed in lace and embroidery—made in the most thorough manner and full cut, perfect-fitting garments. They're the regular dollar values—but offered tomorrow for 59 cents.

## Battenberg art goods.

A special lot of Battenberg handkerchief patterns, in many different patterns—none of which are worth less than 10c to-morrow for. . . . . 6c  
Battenberg braids, in 26-yard pieces—will be offered just for one day at. . . . . 21c  
Battenberg rings, in all sizes, to match the above—per dozen—for one day only at. . . . . 3c

## TRIBUTE TO A GOOD MAN.

### A Sample of a First-Class Kansas Obituary.

(From the Kansas City Journal.)

Colonel "Mac" J. J. on the death and burial of a good man:

"Last Sunday was a memorial day for the solemn occasion; being the funeral of William Slaughter, who left us on last Friday morning. William was sick only four days. He came home quite sick with a chill the early part of the week, and from that he never recovered. No one at that time knew that he would lay his earthly hands across his peaceful breast and breathe his life out softly and sweetly, but, alas! he is gone.

"William was a great favorite among his parents, sisters and brothers, especially. William lived only a brief period, it seems he was plucked in the prime of his life; whose mortal existence promised to do great good in this world of ours.

"William was born in the State of Kentucky in 1846; he was in his thirtieth year. He was an industrious young man, who from duty never shirked; he was honest in his dealings, true and noble. He was formerly married, but lost his beloved wife last summer, of whom he was much devoted. He left no children, but a kind mother and sisters, brothers and other kindred relation, and his intimate friends, to grieve their loss.

"No better tribute of respect could have been paid to any of them than was paid to the deceased or to the members of his kind family. He was an active worker in the Sunday schools, and his former class presented the deceased with many floral offerings to enliven the broken spirits and sorrow faces of his bereaved friends and others who were informed that William professed a hope in Christ and confessed his sins, which is the greatest of all. May he rest in peace; may he rest from his labor.

"The Rev. Owens selected a very favorite verse for the occasion, and what he said on the many good customs and traits of the deceased were very touching, with much sympathy for his bereaved friends and parents. When the strong hand of death lays the mysterious and heartless grip upon its victim. What is consolation? Oh, death, where is thy sting? Grave, where is thy victory? Then we read and think again of the sweet selections of the once brave and zealous warrior who is known in the battles of life as a soldier. In the following lines we find consolation. Rest, gallant soldier, thy warfare 'ell soon be over, And then gallant soldier will sleep forever more. (Rest.)

"Mr. Slaughter was a Knight Templar, having undergone a high degree of Masonry. He was buried with honors among the most prominent of his race."

### THE PROFESSIONAL SCRIBE.

His Services Are Not Yet Without Appreciation.

(From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.)

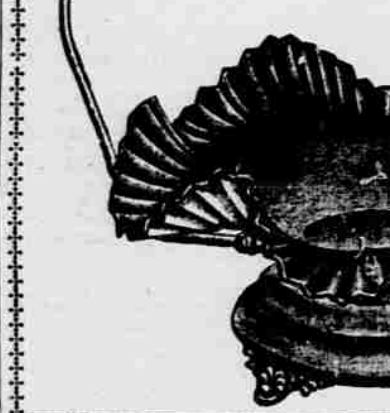
The good old trade of professional letter writer hasn't gone out of existence by any means," said a member of New Orleans' Bohemian circle the other day. "I know two men who follow it regularly here in town, and I dare say there are others in the same line that I haven't heard of. One of the pair I have in mind lives over in the Italian colony, and is kept busy all the time. He is a little dried-up Neapolitan with a skin as yellow as a gold coin and a coarse black beard, growing in queer patches on his jaws and chin, but he is as sharp as a needle, and when he thaws over a flask of champagne he is as entertaining a companion as you could find in all the old quarter. Among his countrymen he enjoys a great reputation as a poet, and naturally love letters are his specialty. He writes them by the score, by the hundred, by the cord, for young emigrants who have left sweethearts across the water, and to see him

at work is something to be remembered. "Generally the client brings along several friends who sit around in a semi-circle and make suggestions as the letter progresses. Most of these writers wear aside, but others are discussed, pro and con, with excited gesticulation. Occasionally a scrap of verse is woven in. But the epistle is completed and the little old scrivener proceeds to read it aloud or rather to declaim it to an audience which has swollen by that time to as

many as the small room will hold. If the effort is especially flowery its effect on the listeners is extraordinary. I have seen them shrieking with laughter and at the next moment sobbing and weeping, and there was something in the frank play of emotion and quick sympathy with one another's humble affairs that always struck me as being peculiarly touching.

"I understand that most of the old man's patrons can read and write and go to him merely as a literary expert. It is not a

half bad idea, and one that could be followed to advantage by some of our own empty-headed young men. The charge varies according to length and poetic beauty, but averages about a dollar a letter. The other professional scrivener to whom I referred lives on the river front, and his principal customers are Norwegian sailors. I know nothing about him personally. In fact, I am nearly aware that there is such a man, and that he earns his living writing letters."



## Advanced Ideas Easter Elegancies

The Christmas Gift is looked forward to and expected; the Easter Present bears the impress of graceful courtesy. As a most appropriate and reasonable Easter Gift we suggest:

A lovely QUADRUPLE-PLATE JARDINIERE, containing a healthy growing Palm—well worth \$1.00—yet we shall fill orders and deliver to any part of the city for. . . . . \$1.00

This Makes an Appropriate Token of Friendship.

We are determined to be noted for selling really high-class goods cheaper than anyone in the city. Don't be satisfied with reading our advertisement—hurry come in and see that every item we offer is an unusual bargain.

A set of 6 Nut Picks, with Cracker—worth just double our quota—50c  
A set of 6 Nut Picks and Cracker—quadruple plate—in silk-bound box—worth \$2.00—for. . . . . \$1.00  
6 Fruit Knives (Rogers' best silver plate)—sold everywhere for \$1.75—\$1.25 our special at.

Beautifully tinted ground glass FRUIT BASKETS, with quadruple plate base and handle, (like the picture shown above), well worth \$2.50. Our special, . . . . . \$1.50.

BAKING DISHES—quadruple plate—well worth \$3.75—special. . . . . \$2.62  
Handsome BREAD TRAYS—sold by others at \$2.00—our special. . . . . \$1.25

## Our Optical Department.

—although in its infancy, is making a bright record for scientific work. Those whom we daily treat for defective vision express keen satisfaction with our modern methods.

## Our Specialist

—will make a careful and scientific examination of your eyes FREE of charge and prescribe glasses that will permanently relieve the eyes. Our prices are most reasonable for

## Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

—will make a careful and scientific examination of your eyes FREE of charge and prescribe glasses that will permanently relieve the eyes. Our prices are most reasonable for

**M. Goldsmith & Son,**  
911 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

## ENGLISH FASTING DAYS

### Humiliations in Public Back to the Reign of Henry VIII.

The Lord Invited to Have "an Eye on This Small Island of Britain." The Most Notable Occasions for Contrition the Spanish Armada and the American Revolution.

One of the earliest known instances of combined national humiliation throughout England was at one time when the awful Black Death was beginning its ravages among us. In September, 1348, the Prior of Canterbury issued orders to hold public processions to pray God's aid against the mortality.

The practice, however, of putting forth, on authority, occasional services, whether of humiliation or thanksgiving, for temporary use in our churches, received a considerable and definite impetus at the time of the Reformation, partly, no doubt, on account of the different vein in which the religious fervor of those days ran, but mainly because of the facility then given through the printing press of readily issuing uniform and diffuse directions.

Owing to "much rain and other unreasonable weather," Henry VIII., on August 26, 1543, wrote to Archbishop Cranmer requiring him to enjoin all the Bishops of his province to cause general rogations and processions to be made within their dioceses. On August 23 Cranmer issued instructions to his suffragans enjoining the observance of the following Wednesday and Friday. In July, 1545, occurred the temporary landing of the French fleet in the Isle of Wight and at Newhaven. In the next month the King gathered together "a pious navy," and the Archbishop issued orders for the use of special supplications and suffrages on the appointed days of the procession (Hilary) to implore victory and good success in the coming year.

**Prayer During Scotch Troubles.**  
Two instances occur in the reign of the key King Edward VI. In May, 1548, the Privy Council instructed the Archbishop to put forth a prayer for victory and peace in connection with the Scotch troubles. This long state prayer is of a curiously delicate character; it invokes the Almighty to "especially have an eye to this small island of Britain," and to bring about peace "by the most happy and godly marriage of the King's Majesty to some of the daughters of the French King."

During the long reign of Elizabeth, a considerable variety of occasional services were enjoined on the church, including several seasons of national humiliation. In 1565 Elizabeth entered into alliance with the French Protestants against the Duke of Guise, and a long prayer was issued, to be used at the end of the Litany, in support of our troops. The English soldiers, on their return in 1565, brought back with them the plague, whereupon there was put forth a "Forme of a Prayer to be used by the People," and also an order of public fast to be used every Wednesday in the week during this time of mortal pestilence. The plague was not, however, in May, 1565, the Turks attacked the island of Malta after gigantic preparations, and were beaten off in the autumn with a loss of 30,000 men.

In the same year, when Parliament was summoned to meet, the church of England, excited "all godly people to pray unto God for the delivery of those Christians in the three Litanies days according to a special form of prayer," and a special form of prayer was issued, to be used on Bartholomew's Day, in 1572, produced another special office-book of humiliation, which was issued on October 27.

An alarming shock of earthquake was experienced in London and throughout the greater part of England on April 6, 1580. Thereupon an order of prayer for use in all parish churches on Wednesdays and Fridays was issued, to be used on the greater part of England on April 6, 1580. Thereupon an order of prayer for use in all parish churches on Wednesdays and Fridays was issued, to be used on the greater part of England on April 6, 1580.

When first the Spanish fleet was sighted off the Lizard, on July 19, 1588, the Privy Council requested Archbishop Whitgift immediately to prepare a form of prayer and supplication. This was instantly done, in form, probably for lack of time, was in the main a reproduction of that issued in 1572, in connection with the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day.

Immediately on the accession of James I. there was a terrible outbreak of the plague in London and elsewhere throughout the kingdom. A Manual of Service was put forth, which was in most particulars a reproduction of that issued on a like occasion in 1563. The "exhortation," however, to be used in place of a homily is quite original. The people were to be warned to forbear on that day from all bodily working and buying and selling (save of necessity).

"But especially they are to take heed that they spend it not in plays, pastimes, idleness, haunting of taverns, lascivious wantonness, surfeiting, and drunkenness, for which sinners the proper sinners of our nation the heaviest displeasure and wrath of God is fallen upon us."

**The Plague Under Charles I.**  
When Charles I. came to the throne the plague was as severe in its ravages as had been the case when his father entered the kingdom. On June 24, 1625, the King instructed the Archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, Norwich, Rochester, and David's (Laud) to advise together concerning a public fast, in consequence of the pestilence and extraordinary wet weather, and also for the purpose of invoking the blessing of God on the fleet. In the following year, after Charles had dismissed his second Parliament, two foreign expeditions were planned—namely, for the relief of the Protestant seaport of Rochelle, and for the succor of the King of Denmark in Germany. Meanwhile the plague had again broken out, and a day of fasting and supplication (to be held in London on July 5 and in the rest of England and Wales on August 2) was appointed as "necessary to be used in these dangerous times of war and pestilence."

Immediately on the dissolution of Parliament in 1629, followed by eleven years of arbitrary government, an indirect but clear appeal to the people on behalf of the royal prerogative was made in "A Forme of Prayer, necessary to be used in these dangerous times of Warre, wherein we are appointed to Fast according to His Majesty's proclamation for the preservation of His Majesty, and His Realm, and all Reformed Churches."

Another terrible outbreak of the plague occurred in 1636. On October 18 a form of prayer and fasting on Wednesdays during the continuance of the visitation was issued. One of the charges against Archbishop Laud was for certain alterations he made in the book for the fast of this year. In 1640 the same prelate drew up the form for a solemn fast to be observed in England and Wales on July 8, when the Scots were threatening invasion.

The Great Civil War began on August 22, 1642. In the second half of the following year the Royalists met with a variety of reverses. The King issued a proclamation and form of service from Oxford, enjoining prayers and fasting on every second Friday in the month, beginning on Friday, November 10, 1643. "For the averting of God's judgments now upon us; For the ceasing of this present Rebellion; and for restoring a happy Peace in this Kingdom."

After the Restoration the special forms of prayer for various occasions materially increased. With the exceptionally hot summer of 1665 came the terrible outbreak of plague in London. A proclamation of July 6 ordered that Wednesdays should be kept for prayer and fasting, and that collec-

## DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS.

Weak Kidneys Caused by Overwork, By Lifting or a Strain.



To Prove What Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for You, Every Reader of the "Times" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work. So when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, and if permitted to continue fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless, and irritable; makes you pass water often during the day, and obliges you to get up many times during the night; causes puffiness of the face under the eyes, rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints, and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache; causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion; makes you feel as though you had heart trouble. You may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, or if small particles float about in it, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of the eminent kidney specialist, Dr. Kilmer, and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by skillful physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney and bladder troubles that science has ever been able to compound.

If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you, by mail immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. Be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the "Washington Sunday Times."

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale the world over at druggists in bottles of two sizes and two prices—50 cents and \$1. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

before God in consequence of the late visitation of earthquake. The Seven Years' War broke out in the following June, and another day of humiliation was held on February 11, 1771. Two more days of humiliation for the war were held on February 16, 1772, and on March 14, 1769.

War broke out between England and her American colonies in April, 1775. The United States made a declaration of independence in July, 1776. On December 31, 1790, a general fast and humiliation was held in England. In this form of twenty-four pages, direct reference is made to the King's "unhappy" subjects in America, now in open rebellion against His Crown, and, in another place, to "our unhappy fellow-subjects in America." During the continuance of the struggle (which ended in October, 1781), three more fast-days were held—namely, on February 10, 1779, on February 4, 1780, and February 21, 1781. The form of 1779 served for all three, with but slight alterations.

In February, 1793, began the revolutionary war with France. It lasted till the peace of Amiens in March, 1802. Days of fasting and humiliation were observed in connection with this war in 1792, 1795, 1798, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800 and 1801.

The country was called upon in June, 1802, to join in a thanksgiving to God, putting an end to the late bloody, extended, and expensive war; but in the following year war broke out with Bonaparte, and on May 25, 1804, another official fast day was being held at Sunderland in October, 1801, and in London and Edinburgh in February, 1802. On Wednesday, March 21, 1802, a general fast and humiliation was held to beseech God "to remove from us that grievous disease." The failure of the potato crop throughout Ireland, in 1846, brought dire distress. On March 24, 1847, a day of national humiliation was held.

In connection with the Russian War, two days of humiliation were appointed by Her Majesty's special command—namely, on Wednesday, April 26, 1854, and on Wednesday, March 21, 1855. It is noteworthy that in the form for 1854 all reference to fasting was omitted, and this for the first time since the days of Henry VIII.

In the form for 1855, however, the omission was rectified, the day before described being appointed by Proclamation for Solemn Fast, Humiliation, and Prayer before Almighty God. The Indian mutiny led to the appointment of a day of national humiliation—namely, Wednesday, October 2, 1857; the same descriptive phraseology is used as was the case in 1855.

It is well worth noting that every one of these days of national humiliation to cover upward of three centuries, was ordered to be observed on either a Wednesday or a Friday, never once on a Sunday. The days of thanksgiving, on the contrary, were kept as a rule on Tuesdays or Thursdays, but occasionally on Sundays—London Guardian.

A woodman, who stopped at Kilmac, for dinner the other day, was pretty well up on the subject of pepper, or some kind of stuff, and on the ice back of the house was showing a crowd of admiring comrades how clever he was with an ice chisel. He actually stood there and cut out a circular disk of ice, with himself in the centre, and none seemed to realize that the result would be, until he shot down clear to his neck. Then he halted for help, and some of the men from the house hurried him out. He paid \$2 for the ice chisel and had a night's cold sleep the next day.